

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.
NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

We have New Orleans papers to the 21st inst. and telegrams by way of Cairo to the 23d. There seems to be little news from Gen. Canby's Department, and he has sent two correspondents beyond the lines for printing something going on, the press will not be allowed to know it. The Rebels along the Mississippi occasionally get a shot at a passing boat, but they are not doing much mischief. A story that the Rebels had captured two steamers in Yazoo River is proved incorrect, the steamers having safely reached Vicksburg with large cargoes of cotton. A large number of prisoners had arrived at Vicksburg, recently captured fifteen miles back of Milliken's Bend.

A Rebel dispatch from near Aberdeen, Miss., on the 24th, says the enemy burned Asheville last night. Their advanced forces passed through Holly Springs this morning towards Lagrange. Their wagon train crossed at Waterford last night. As they were about crossing yesterday, Chambers fired into their infantry from a sharp skirmish took place. He captured three wagons and teams, and five prisoners. Our loss, 20. The pursuit was renewed this morning.

The news of the capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by Rebel accounts. The Fort was surrounded with all the guns, men and material of war. The Rebels profess to be surprised at the event, and are demanding explanations. Admiral Farragut has made a survey of the obstructions, forts, &c., near Mobile, and does not find anything that would stop his reaching the city, should he undertake to do so.

Twenty-five guerrillas dashed into Owensboro, Ky., on Saturday evening, killed three negro soldiers and a Lieutenant of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry. They then set on fire the wharf-boat containing two thousand dollars worth of stores. They remained only fifteen minutes, and were pursued by the Home Guard. A rebel sympathizer was shot by Capt. Wilson while retreating.

Major-General Heintzelman issued an order on Saturday prohibiting express, railroad, or other forwarding companies, from forwarding or delivering arms, powder, or ammunition of any kind, within the limits of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, for the next thirty days, without a permit from headquarters; and also prohibiting dealers in these articles from selling the same within this time.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "Our total loss in the fight of Thursday will not, it is said, exceed two thousand, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about five thousand. We still hold about four miles of the Weldon Railroad, and the portion abandoned by the Second Corps was effectually destroyed."

The Vicksburg Herald of the 16th has an account of a mutiny of a part of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, on the steamer Olive Branch, which was only quelled by the prompt action of the commander of the gunboat Benton. Six mutineers were placed in irons on board the Benton. The remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a strong guard.

From the Rio Grande frontier we learn that the Rebel Gen. Ford took possession of Brownsville two days after its evacuation by our forces. Gen. Ford has a small force, and is evidently prepared to make a rapid retrograde movement, should circumstances render it necessary.

Reports from Duvall's Bluff, Ark., say that Shelby and Marmaduke recently made an attack on Little Bluff, and that reinforcements had been sent to the latter place from Little Rock. Nothing definite is known.

It seems from official and other dispatches that Early is rapidly retreating up the Shenandoah Valley. Doubtless he is trying to recover the Weldon Railroad.

A large Union meeting was held in Ballard Co., Ky., on Saturday, at which Gen. Meredith, commanding at Cairo, made a speech. Union sentiment is said to be on the increase.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs to Gen. Dix that the recent movements of Sherman to seize the Rebel lines of communication, near Atlanta, have been successful.

Our troops from Knoxville made a raid last Monday on Rogersville, capturing the place with many prisoners.

A gang of guerrillas plundered the citizens of Hardensburg, Ky., on Tuesday, of money and watches to the amount of a thousand dollars.

There were 200 guerrillas in Commerce, Mo., yesterday.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamers New-York and Edinburgh we have four days' later news from Europe. The Rebel privateer Florida has again been heard from. In company with the steam cutter Electric Spark she has destroyed, toward the close of July, off the coast of Brazil, the American merchant ship Imogene, having taken out \$70,000 in specie, and her extremely valuable cargo. An English captain, who has just arrived in the Mercury, reports having spoken the Florida, on the 17th of July, a few miles Southeast of the Azores. The Kearsarge was to return to New-York, her place in the Channel being filled by the Ironclad. The Niagara was at Lisbon, but her destination was not known.

A magnificent and fast-sailing steamer, with three funnels, visited the Shannon on the 15th, and after calling at Poyne's Island, where a warlike party of men landed and made inquiries about trains to Limerick, and seemed much disappointed that they could not proceed at once, suddenly steamed westward toward Tarbert. From these and other circumstances it was supposed to be a blockade-runner. One of the Alabama's Lieutenants was on board, and she is said to have on board an immense supply of clothing for the Confederates.

United States Bonds continue to be largely imported into Germany, and are absorbed as fast as they arrive. The Times says that each successive fall in the securities seems to be regarded by the holders with a satisfaction, as they are enabled thereby to increase their purchases, feeling sure of ultimate payment in full. Two merchants, named Jones and Hightatt, had been charged at Liverpool with enlisting seamen ostensibly for a voyage to China and Japan, but in reality for the Confederate States. They were found guilty, but in consequence of some legal technicalities the case was transferred to a superior Court.

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (semi-official) confirms the statement that Saxony intends to lay before the German Diet a proposal that an explanation be demanded of Austria and Prussia in reference to those powers having permitted the King of Denmark to order troops to him to which he himself had no title. The Zeitung regards this proposal as an insult to the victors.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Cairo, on Friday, unanimously nominated W. J. Allen, for reelection. Resolutions were adopted, pledging support to the Chicago nominees. Mr. Allen made a speech in favor of peace and Union as against war and abolition.

The bakery of Thomas Miller, in the northern part of St. Louis, and five dwellings adjoining, were burned on Friday. Loss \$25,000; insured for \$15,000.

The night passenger train from Nashville, containing many wounded soldiers, at two a.m., on Saturday morning, arrived at the rear car of a freight train coming down the switch. The two express cars next the engine

were thrown down an embankment; some men were bruised, but none fatally hurt.

Ephraim Marsh, President of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, died suddenly at Schoharie's Mountain on Sunday. Judge Marsh was one of the most prominent citizens of New Jersey, respected and honored by everybody.

The total amount of subscriptions to the "Seven-Thirty Loan," reported the Treasury to date, is \$23,576,550. The subscriptions to the "Ten-Forties" yesterday were \$413,850.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported to the Treasury department yesterday, amount to \$503,700.

Our latest dispatches may contain further news from Chicago, but at this present writing we only know that the Convention has got as far as its preliminary organization, by appointing Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, as temporary Chairman. Gov. Seymour, it is supposed, will be the permanent Chairman, and that General McClellan will be nominated early to-day. There seems to be some division among delegates between McClellan and Seymour, but the latter, it is said, has declared that he will not be a candidate; and it is apparently accepted as a foregone conclusion that McClellan will be the choice of the Convention. A peace platform and a war-candidate, it is supposed, will suit both wings of the party.

MCCLELLAN NOMINATED.

Although the ceremonial of nomination has not yet been consummated, the proceedings at Chicago leave no room for doubt that GEORGE B. McClellan will to-day be formally presented to the people as the "Democratic" candidate for President of the United States—as the candidate of that "Democracy" which consists in the denial of the fundamental proposition of our fathers' immortal Declaration of Independence—of that "Democracy" which maintains that the weak, ignorant and simple are, because of their weakness, the rightful as well as natural prey of the cunning and the strong—of that "Democracy" whereof Jefferson Davis has ever hitherto been, and in principle still is, a chief apostle, and whereof Bishop Hopkins flatters as theological and moral exponent.

In a single aspect, this nomination is gratifying. Hostility to the War for the Union, as at once unwarranted and needless, is the cardinal impulse of a decided majority of those who are expected to vote this Fall the Democratic ticket. That the Union has no right to "coerce a State," however much that State may endeavor to coerce the Union, has been the first article of their creed, ever since it became evident that such coercion of States might work the downfall of Human Slavery. Yet here is their chosen standard-bearer fully on record as a volunteer agent in that coercion which they denounce as unconstitutional, and which they hold to be condemned by those famous Kentucky and Virginia Resolves of 1798-9, which they affect to hold in at least equal reverence with the Ten Commandments. And McClellan has not only been a volunteer agent of "Federal coercion;" he is distinctly on record as recommending Federal coercion in aid of its prosecution, and as having ordered the arrest of the Maryland Legislature to preclude their attempting or pretending to take their State out of the Union. To an earnest and honest believer in "State Sovereignty," the support of McClellan for President must be a bitter dose, only to be swallowed under inexorable compulsion.

It will be swallowed, however; for, though McClellan has not evinced a consistent and logical adherence to the Democratic dogma of "State Rights," he has never faltered in his devotion to the Slave Power; and that is the real touchstone of Democratic orthodoxy. True, he volunteered for the War; but he did so to save Slavery from the effects of its own suicidal madness, not to punish it for its treason. True, he commanded for a time the Union Grand Army; but no Rebel slaveholder ever justly complained that his chattel was invited by this General to exchange the service of treason for that of his country; and no outnumbered Rebel force ever justly complained that its retreat was hurried or seriously annoyed by McClellan or any one under his command. True, he made war on the Rebels; but he made it so gently, so considerately, so languidly, that they habitually praised his generalship while it lasted, and regretted it when it was no more. There were thousands of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers then among us, every one of whom was loud in his praises; and ninety-nine hundredths of whom will vote—wherever they can vote at all—to make him President. He will get a good many votes in this city and vicinity; but most of them will be cast by men who chuckled over all his defeats, and would now much rather vote directly for Lee or even Jeff. Davis than for him. They will vote for McClellan, because that is the nearest practical approach to voting that the Rebellion is right and that the opposition to it ought to be put down; but they would much rather go straight to their mark. Hypocrisy, says the apothem, is the homage that Vice pays to Virtue; and the fact that the anti-War party is obliged to nominate for President a candidate who has a War varnish upon him, hoping thereby to catch a portion of the Soldiers' vote, is a forcible tribute to the loyalty and patriotic intuitions of the American People. He is not Union General enough to hurt him with the Rebels, who will help him all they can in the canvass, even though it be necessary for that purpose to make a show of denouncing and decrying him; but he is General enough to catch a number of votes from soldiers who served under him and liked his easy campaigning and courier-like ways, and who would abhor the idea of voting for Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. The more intense and more pronounced Copperheads can fall back to him, while the rearward could not be pricked on to the position of T. H. Seymour or Alexander Long: so the nomination is, in the obvious sense, a wise one, and will poll the full party vote. And it will, after a little private whispering and nodding, be not merely acquiesced in but heartily approved, even by Vallandigham himself; for the Slave Power has never had a more docile tool. He

was selected by it to lead one of the brigades of the army of filibusters where-with Gen. Quitman was on the point of invading Cuba, expecting to revolutionize it in the interest of American Slavery, and he accepted the position. He was the first of our Generals to issue a manifesto threatening to crush any insurrection of slaves against their Rebel masters. The Rebel journals have charged, and we have seen no denial on his part, that he offered his sword to the Confederacy before he did to the Union. He never even pretended to do anything against the Rebels after the Presidential election issued his premonitory Proclamation of Freedom, though his army was twice as strong as theirs which confronted it, and which had just been driven out of Maryland, and though he had a shorter and easier road to their base than they had. We have heard that he has claimed credit for this in a Grand Convention of one of the Copperhead secret orders. In short, he is as devoted to the propping up and perpetuation of the tottering fabric of Human Bondage as Jeff. Davis himself, and a "Peace" Copperhead who affects hesitation or coyness as to his support, ought forthwith to be kicked out of the party and ordered to stay out.

Yet there is one aspect of his nomination which is saddening. Believing that the Democratic party has a very considerable chance of success this Fall, in case their Rebel friends shall have good luck henceforth to the election, we could wish that they had presented a strong, positive, original, capable man as their candidate for the highest position on this continent, if not on the globe. All reflecting men must realize that our high trusts, and especially this one, have not been so ably filled of late as they were in the early days of the Republic—Washington—John Adams—Thomas Jefferson—James Madison: compare these with Polk—Fillmore—Pierce—Buchanan—the falling off is deplorably manifest, though Mr. Buchanan is a politician of respectable, and Mr. Fillmore one of more than average abilities. Now we do not regard Mr. Lincoln as a great man; yet no candid observer who knows both will pretend that Gen. McClellan is his equal in ability, though Lincoln had scarcely any schooling in his youth, while McClellan received a liberal education at the public expense. Timid, hesitating, negative, he is a playing in the hands of some of the worst and most dangerous men in the Republic, who hope to achieve power through his assumed popularity with the ignorant and thoughtless, and then to lay the country at the feet of Jeff. Davis, begging him to indicate the constitutional and other changes that will reconcile him to the task of governing the whole Union instead of a part of it, and thus to place the heel of the Slave Power on the neck of prostrate Freedom and the inalienable Rights of Man.

They must be baffled and beaten, or the New World is surrendered to the odious spirit of Casto—to the iron rule of those who believe hands a badge of servitude, and at once dread and detest the education of the Children of the oppressed of every State! We adjure you to shake off your apathy and rally for the imperiled liberty and life of the Nation!

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

The Unionists of New-York hold their State Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday next, (Sept. 7th), and there are promulgations of a large and spirited gathering. If there be any of us still asleep, the doings at Chicago will awake us speedily. We apprehend that there will be rival delegations from this City, which should not be, and would not have been had our present State Committee fulfilled the responsibility expressly imposed on it by the last State Convention. We ought to have been rescued ere this from the chaos of local organizations wherein we seem hopelessly plunged; and it seems that we never shall be till our State Committee, instructed by a State Convention, shall take the matter thoroughly in hand, fix a proper basis of representation, appoint inspectors and order Primary Elections for Nominating and Permanent Committees, in utter independence of all preexisting organizations. This should have been done already, in accordance with the vote of our last State Convention, but it was not; so the next State Convention is to be vexed in consequence with rival delegations and contested seats, for which the State Committee is mainly to blame.

Happily, there is little at stake to give acerbity and intensity to that contest. The District Electors of President will doubtless be named by the several delegations as usual, while for Governor we have seen but a single name publicly suggested—that of Hon. RICHARD E. FENTON, who, through ten of the last twelve years, has represented the Chautauque and Cattaraugus District in Congress. If, as is reported, he shall be presented with unanimity by the old Eighth District, which never yet gave a Governor to the State, though always giving good majorities for the right side, we judge that his nomination will hardly be contested. Mr. Fenton was first chosen as a Democrat from that strongly Whig District, and took his seat in the Congress to which Mr. Douglas offered his Pandora's box of a Nebraska bill—a measure which Mr. F. opposed throughout with determined energy. He was swept out at the next election by the impetuous though shallow Know-Nothing tide, but re-elected, in 1856, by a large Republican majority, and has been twice since returned with barely a show of opposition. Unless there are adverse movements whereof we are unadvised, his nomination is already virtually assured.

We trust the delegations from the several Congress districts, in selecting candidates for Electors, will pay little heed to personal solicitations. An Electoral Ticket should embody as much as possible of the character, experience and wisdom of the State, so as to be in itself a forcible appeal to the voters in favor of the principles and candidates in whose behalf it solicits their suffrages. To sacrifice this to the small ambition of local aspirants for future collectorships and post-offices or to the empty vanity of men of wealth simply, who pine for mere distinction and to set their names in good company, is a grave betrayal of trust, which has been quite too common with all parties, and which we trust is to be common no longer.

KENTUCKY.

Western Kentucky—the old Matthew, Lyon, Linn, Boyd district—is preponderantly Rebel, while nearly all the west of the State, even where pro-slavery, clings to the Union. It elected Henry C. Burnett, Secessionist, to Congress in 1861, when every other district went Union; but Burnett, more logical than his constituents, went to Richmond instead of Washington to represent them, and has since figured in the Rebel Congress as a Senator. Of course the district is cursed with guerrillas and other bandits, who vote and murder in behalf of Slavery and "the South," and have made it the scene of several massacres like that of Fort Pillow. Some Unionists contrive to exist there by speaking softly and lying low; but they are a hunted race and may deem themselves especially lucky when they have nothing to steal.

Gen. Faine, the Union commander in that District, recently steamed up the Ohio from Paducah to Uniontown, with a force of 1,700 men; and thence marched inland to Caseyville, chasing by the way a body of Adam Johnson's guerrillas, and recovering 370 head of beef cattle which they had recently stolen from Government steamboats on the Ohio. Arrived at Caseyville, General Faine called the people together, and frankly told them that such villas as Johnson were only enabled to keep their hands together through the connivance and favor of the people among whom they rioted, and he must hold them responsible. He recounted some of the more recent murders and other outrages of those guerrillas, and told them that these must stop—that the Unionists must and would be protected at whatever cost; and that to this end, Rebel sympathizers should be made to pay for every dollar's worth of property taken from those citizens by guerrillas; and that, if another Unionist should be killed by them, he should be most signally avenged. The correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

"He then asked all who were unconditional Union men to step to the right. All who were not to stay where they were, and he told them the entire crowd would meet him at the right. But the General was not to be deceived. He asked them how many of them could swear the Emancipation Proclamation without a pain in the stomach. Several acknowledged they could not, and the General gave them a little history and a scathing rebuke, and dissolved the meeting. The lesson had its salutary effect. The people—among the number a delegation of almost pure Unionists, who had voluntarily bled together and gone to meet him, and had him welcomed—after the speech, gathered about General Faine, and he was just the man they had been waiting for in their midst, and they blessed God that he had come. They informed him that he was taking the only course that could save the Union, and that they would follow him to the end. He protested a Union man in his faith. He lost his horse, or horse, or money, the General took and made him good from known rebels. This was right. If he would continue in the same way for a few months, the whole district would be redeemed and purified, and would go as a unit for the Union. The General gave them his word that such was his intention."

At Unionville, he learned that an ice-cream festival had been held to pay for clothing the ragged Rebels in Fort Delaware as prisoners of war; so he hunted out the clothing and confiscated it. Finally, having captured twenty or thirty guerrillas, enlisted two hundred black soldiers, and captured rebel property of considerable value, he returned on the 21st inst. to Paducah, assuring his new acquaintances that he should come again whenever he should be needed. The unconditional Unionists of that region have since been stronger in numbers and firmer in faith than before, and are likely to remain so long as Gen. Faine is in command there.

MARYLAND—CHICAGO.

How thoroughly the existence of Slavery, in loyal and disloyal States alike, is identified with the success of the Rebellion, is once more demonstrated by the following, from the Baltimore correspondent of yesterday's Evening Post:

"The Constitutional Convention, by a vote of fifty-one to twenty, recognized slavery, yesterday, all major negroes emancipated by the new constitution—the males till they're twenty-one, and the females till they're eighteen. It is done in this way. The clause makes it the duty of the several original States in the Union to bond out all such negroes who are incapable of supporting themselves, or whose parents are unable to maintain them, subject to law, and in all cases the preference shall be given to their former masters, when the court thinks they are suitable persons to have charge of these victims."

Mr. Stockbridge's amendment to compel these new masters to have their apprentices taught to read and write, was instantly rejected by a vote of 31 to 30. Bear in mind that Maryland nearly six months ago pronounced definitely for Emancipation by her popular vote, and that the Convention then called into being has satisfied and confirmed the popular will by a solemn Act of Liberty. The votes and the public opinion of the State and Convention alike were then based exclusively on the expectation and belief that the Rebellion was to be speedily extinguished, and with it that which was the cause of it—Slavery. Maryland was Anti-Slavery then from conviction, and not from self-interest, well perceiving that Slavery dealt a self States had no chance of profitable life at the Border.

She now gravitates back to Human Bondage solely because the encouragement given from the North to the Rebellion seems to hold out promises of a new lease of life to Slavery all over the South. It is Chicago which to-day lures anew the fatted calves on the half-emancipated faves of Maryland.

Let Mr. Jefferson Davis deny it as much as he will, the South did revolt and is to-day fighting to make a Slave Empire, and the Democratic party is just as much the active accomplice of its leaders now as ever in that work. It is the hope of what shall be done at Chicago that nerves the Southern heart still to protracted resistance by the hope that the Rebellion shall have practical aid and comfort there—be it in the shape of armistice, or whatever else active aid, at any rate, to put out of power that party which is committed to a prosecution of the war, and to put in power a party which, by the councils and purposes of its leaders, is committed to treat the war. And the very hope which is it in the Rebel trenches at Petersburg, communicates itself to the Rebel sympathizers and pro-Slavery partisans in the Maryland Convention, and bids them hasten on it is too late to retrace their steps toward a policy of freedom. That is what Democracy means to-day; that is how the cry of no interference with Slavery is construed by Democratic lies; that is what the country is to be asked to endorse in November. Abandon all that has

been gained for Freedom; renew and strengthen the old guarantees for Slavery; perpetuate its iniquities to the latest day. Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, wherever Slavery totters, uphold it, re-establish it, re-enact its odious codes. People of the loyal States, if that is what you mean shall be the result of three years' terrible war, then vote the Chicago ticket—but do it with a clear view of what Chicago has already done for Maryland.

RE-STATE-ABLE.

From the Herald of Sunday.
Chicago, Ill., August 27-29 p. m.
Every hour develops something of a startling nature. Abraham Lincoln has consented to retire from the field as a candidate for reelection. A number of the Chase or Radical Republicans have been here a day or two, endeavoring to operate upon this Convention. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, has figured prominently in this movement. Last evening, Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, arrived from Washington, and brought the information that Old Abe had consented to decline. He brought the official document as proof of that decision, or agreement, on the part of Lincoln. The whole party, with Sprague, left for Joliet, Ill., this morning, to consult.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Sprague and lady, of Rhode Island; Major General Smith and General Thomas Martin, United States Army; J. B. Allen, of Philadelphia, and Colonel A. W. Adams, of New York, are stopping at the Astor House.

—There are people who prefer false news to none, and piquancy to accuracy. The Herald is just the paper to suit them. But who could be fool enough to swallow so absurd an invention as that President Lincoln, if he were about to decline, would send the news to be first uncorked at Chicago, and that Senators Sprague and Pomeroy should be his special confidants?

The Richmond Enquirer has a Rebel tirade against the people of New-England, under the nickname of "The Impugnators," which The New-York Express, edited by two apostate New-Englanders, eagerly copies. Here is a specimen of its falsehood and malignity:

"The Puritan was an earnest fanatic. His success, what good respect, to increase his own worldly advantage. The Impugnator sees in this war, contracts, spots, blood and misery. He intends to share the first and avoid the latter. The public appetite for war must be stimulated, or the horrible panorama must rapidly be mounted. The puritan, assumes the guilt of the South, and denounces its people for all the crimes of the denounce, and prays that God will utterly wipe them off from the face of the earth. In his contempt for all the limits of orthodox religion, the Impugnator violates all the respect, ideas of society. He scoffs at the doctrines of divinity taught by the fathers of all Christian churches. He goes off into free love, free soil and free negro vagaries. He is the patron of peace and attraction and reconciliation. He and his allies are the New-Englanders and Kentuckians of New-England; stern as were their blue laws—the Puritan was a rugged, God-fearing man. But all the commendable traits of that race have long since passed away, and the homage of hypocrisy is the only worship which the Yankees pay to their memories. The religious societies of the North, like the priesthood of idolatrous nations, are a part of its political machinery. They are commissioned to appeal to the superstitions and prejudices of the people, to justify murder, arson and plunder, or to break the force of defeat."

—Such is the righteous reward of those New-England clergymen who, in the interest of trade, have glorified Slavery and justified Slavery hunting on free soil. But this sort of servility is not original with the South. It was devised by those Northern politicians and traders who, in the interest of Cotton, proposed that the Union should be maintained by kicking New-England out of it. And among the slimiest traitors of that portion of our country which largely supplies the residue with pastors and teachers is Horatio Seymour, himself the son of a New-England father and mother!

Union Meeting in Ballard County, Ky.

CAIRO, ILL., August 29.
The Union men of Ballard County, Kentucky, gave a barbecue at Highland yesterday. Some two thousand people were present. General Meredith, Commander of the post of Cairo, addressed the assembly. He urged them to take a decided stand for the Union. His speech was well received. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the suppression of the rebellion and furnishing men and means for that purpose. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Similar meetings are to be held in other counties of Kentucky and Missouri contiguous to Cairo. A marked change is taking place in the sentiments of the people of this section, mainly attributable to the recent determined course of the military authorities.

The Congressional Excursionists.

RYAN DU LOUP, August 29.
The Congressional excursionists arrived here on Saturday, having strayed from Frederick, via Woodstock and Houlton, through Madawaska, completely around the Northeastern boundary of Maine.

Refugees in Arkansas.

At a meeting of gentlemen held on Monday, August 29th, in the consistory-room of the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fulton-street, after some remarks by Hon. Truman Warner, U. S. Senator of Little Rock, Arkansas, the following minute was, on motion of Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard with deep interest general statements from the Union Commission, concerning the destitution and suffering of multitudes of Union refugees at the military posts in the several Border States; and also a special appeal from Senator Warner, of Arkansas, on behalf of the suffering Union people in that State; and are persuaded that prompt effort and liberal benefactions can alone save thousands of our true and faithful fellow citizens from perishing by starvation, exposure and disease; therefore

Resolved, That we commend to the co-operation and beneficence of our fellow citizens the U. S. Union Commission as an organization adapted to meet the present emergency.

Resolved, That we commend to the confidence, sympathy and aid of our citizens, Hon. Truman Warner, in the effort to raise means for the immediate relief of the destitute and suffering in the State of Arkansas.

HENRY M. FIELD, Chairman.
STEPHEN H. TRYON, Secretary.

WM. H. GREENBERG, of the 15th Iowa V. I., now at Dayton, O., desires information as to the residence of his parents, Jacob and Mary Greenberg, who he has not seen for nearly seven years. The last he heard from them they were at Pittsburgh, Penn. They have lived in Somerset and York counties, Penn. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received.

STANDING AFFAIR.—Late on Sunday evening James Brannon and John Fitzpatrick became engaged in a quarrel in No. 32 Madison street, during which Fitzpatrick stabbed his opponent in the right thigh, with a butcher-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. One of the bystanders, named Jeremiah Brown, in attempting to prevent a further assault, was himself stabbed in the knee. Fitzpatrick then escaped. Brannon, who resides at No. 11 Oak street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Brown was conveyed to his residence, corner of North First and Sixth streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Preliminary Organization—Committee on Credentials, Officers and Resolutions—Armistice Proposed with the Rebels—Peace Platform Expected—Gen. George B. McClellan to be Nominated.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1864—124 p. m.
The Committee of Resolutions are reported to-night adverse to McClellan, standing 11 for McClellan to 12 against. This is regarded as cheering by the Peace men.

Ryders swears that Seymour is not a candidate, that he goes for McClellan.
The New-York Delegation worked among the McClellan men during the session to prevent factional opposition to Long and others who offered Peace Resolutions.

The McClellan men have overdone the outside shows, but are confident of final success. A. L. W.
To the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

The New-York Delegation held their final meeting at the Sherman House this morning. After brief consultation [the vote was taken as to who should be the choice of the Delegation for the Presidency, with the following result: For McClellan, 53; scattering, 13.

The vote of the Ohio Delegation, taken yesterday, stood as follows: For McClellan, 16; against him, 25.

The Missouri vote is as follows:—For McClellan, 13; scattering, 9.

Neither Ohio nor Missouri votes as a unit.

Indiana is 18 for McClellan and 6 against him.

Illinois is 22 for McClellan to 10 against him.

Bets of \$1 to \$1 are offered this morning that Gen. McClellan will receive the nomination on the first ballot.

It is not expected that more than the temporary organization of the Convention and the appointment of the usual Committee will be effected to-day.

A majority of both the delegations from Kentucky are said to be for McClellan.

As yet little or no difference of opinion is manifested as to the character of the platform.

An armistice, a Convention of the States, and the adoption of every means consistent with Christianity and civilization to bring about a permanent and honorable peace, seem to be the points generally agreed upon by all the delegations.

Mr. Vallandigham is understood to have pledged himself to the candidate of the Convention, who ever he may be, and this is reported to be also the position of Fernando Wood.

Hon. Benjamin Wood is said to hold the position that he will support the nominee unless there is a division, another Convention called, and a Peace Democrat nominated.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 29—11 a. m.

The Wigwag is densely crowded, although the Convention will not be called to order for an hour yet.

The section of the Amphitheater set apart for ladies and gentlemen is filled to overflowing.

The day is bright and cool, and immense throngs of people, not favored with tickets, are gathered on the outside, on the shore of the Lake.

The music is furnished by Gilmore's splendid Brass Band, of Boston.

A portion of the auditory without seats, where the people are densely packed, has just given away, and a number were precipitated to the ground, a distance of ten or fifteen feet. Nobody was seriously hurt, and good humor prevailed over the affair.

Governor Seymour, Mr. Vallandigham, Col. Richardson, and other prominent gentlemen were received with music and vociferous cheers as they entered the building.

Among the prominent gentlemen present may be noticed Hon. Leslie Combs, Gov. Wickliffe, and George D. Prentice, of Kentucky; Gen. Naglee, of California; Hon. Wm. Farley Gray, of Staten Island; Dr. Stevens and John B. Haskins, of New-York; and numberless others.

Regular Report of the Proceedings.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 29.

At 12 o'clock, noon, to-day, the National Democratic Convention was called to order by Hon. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Convention, who spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention.—We are assembled here to-day as the National Democratic Convention, under the call of the Democratic National Committee, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

This task, at all times a most difficult and arduous one, has, by the sad events of our civil war, assumed an importance and responsibility of the most fearful nature.

Never since the formation of our Government has there been an assembling, the proceedings of which were fraught with more momentous and vital results than those which must flow from your action here.

Towards you, gentlemen, are directed at this moment the anxious fears and doubts, not only of millions of American citizens, but also of every lover of civil liberty throughout the world.

In your hands rest, under the ruling of an All-wise Providence, the future of this Republic.

Four years of misrule by a sectional, fanatical and corrupt party, have brought our country on the very verge of ruin.

The past and the present are sufficient warnings of the disastrous consequences which would befall us if Mr. Lincoln's reelection should be made possible by our want of patriotism and unity.

The inevitable results of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system, and bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberty, freedom and self-government jeopardized for generations to come.

The American people have at last awakened to the conviction that a change of policy and administration can alone stay our downward course, and they will rush to the support of your candidates and platform, provided you will only to their assistance.

Let your first and foremost duty be devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and provided that you pledge him and ourselves to maintain their sacred importance by every effort and sacrifice in our power.

Let us at the very outset of our proceedings bear in mind that the dissensions of the last National Democratic Convention were one of the principal causes which gave the reins of government into the hands of our opponents, and let us beware not to fall again into the same fatal error.

We must burn at the altar of our country the sacrifices of our prejudices, opinions, and convictions, however dear and long-cherished they may be, from the moment that they threaten the harmony and unity of action so indispensable to our success.